

17. Go to the DIV Container Styles section. Richard wants you to add some additional spacing between the images and the edge of the page body. To add this spacing, create a style rule that sets the right and bottom padding of the `div` element with the id `container` to 8 pixels.
18. For every `a` element within a `div` element belonging to the `cell` class, create a style rule to: a) display the hypertext link as a block with a width of 100% and b) set the left and top padding to 8 pixels.
19. Richard wants the page footer to be displayed in the bottom right corner of the web page. To place the footer in this position, go to the Windows and Body Styles section and set the `position` property of the `body` element to relative, then go to the Footer Styles section and create a style rule for the `footer` element to do the following: a) set the `position` property of the footer to absolute with a right coordinate and bottom coordinate of 8 pixels, b) set the text of the footer to `rgb(143, 33, 36)`, c) right-align the footer text, and d) set the font size to `2vmin` so that the text resizes automatically with the width and/or height of the browser window.
20. Save your changes to the `ce_styles.css` file and then open the `ce_front.html` file in your browser. Verify that the layout resembles that shown in Figure 3-67.

CHALLENGE

Case Problem 3

Data Files needed for this Case Problem: `ss_dday_txt.html`, `ss_layout_txt.css`, 1 CSS file, 3 PNG files

A Soldier's Scrapbook Jakob Bauer is a curator at the Veteran's Museum in Raleigh, North Carolina. Currently he is working on an exhibit called *A Soldier's Scrapbook* containing mementos, artifacts, journals, and other historic items from the Second World War. You've been asked to work on a page for an interactive kiosk used by visitors to the exhibit. Jakob has already supplied much of the text and graphics for the kiosk pages but he wants you to complete the job by working on the page layout.

The page you will work on provides an overview of the Normandy beach landings on June 6th, 1944. Since this page will be displayed only on the kiosk monitor, whose screen dimensions are known, you'll employ a fixed layout based on a screen width of 1152 pixels.

Jakob also wants you to include an interactive map of the Normandy coast where the user can hover a mouse pointer over location markers to view information associated with each map point. To create this effect, you'll mark each map point as a hypertext link so that you can apply the `hover` pseudo-class to the location. In addition to the interactive map, Jakob wants you to create a drop cap for the first letter of the first paragraph in the article describing the Normandy invasion. Figure 3-68 shows a preview of the page you'll create.

Figure 3-68 Normandy Invasion kiosk page

The Normandy Invasion

Interactive Map

Hover the pointer over the battle markers in the map to view more detailed information about each landing site.

Sainte-Mère-Église

The 82nd Infantry Division mistakenly landed directly in the town of Sainte-Mère-Église at 1:40 a.m., resulting in heavy casualties. Burning buildings illuminated the night sky, making the defenseless paratroopers easy targets and the down-draft from the flames sucked several men into the fires. Other troopers were caught hanging from trees and utility poles and shot before they could cut themselves loose.

However, the Germans were confused by conflicting reports of allied landings and attacks and retired in the middle of the night. This contributed to the ease by which the 505th PIR took the town by 5:00 a.m. The lightly armed troops held the town against heavy German counter-attacks, finally securing it on June 7th with help from tanks sent from nearby Utah Beach.

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... displays information about the location

Complete the following:

1. Using your editor, open the `ss_dday_txt.html` and `ss_layout_txt.css` files from the `html03 ▶ case3` folder. Enter `your name` and `the date` in the comment section of each file, and save them as `ss_dday.html` and `ss_layout.css` respectively.
2. Go to the `ss_dday.html` file in your editor. Within the document head, create links to the `ss_styles.css` and `ss_layout.css` style sheet files. Study the content and structure of the document. Note that within the `aside` element is an image for the battle map with the id `mapImage`. Also note that there are six marker images enclosed within hypertext links with ids ranging from `marker1` to `marker6`. After each marker image are `div` elements of the `mapInfo` class with IDs ranging from `info1` to `info6`. Part of your style sheet will include style rules to display these `div` elements in response to the mouse pointer hovering over each of the six marker images.
3. Save your changes to the file and then go to the `ss_layout.css` file in your editor.

4. Go to the Article Styles section. Within this section, you'll lay out the article describing the Normandy Invasion. Create a style rule to float the `article` element on the left margin and set its width to 384 pixels.
- ➊ **Explore** 5. Jakob wants the first line from the article to be displayed in small capital letters. Go to the First Line and Drop Cap Styles section and create a style rule for the first paragraph of the `article` element and the first line of that paragraph, setting the font size to 1.25em and the font variant to small-caps. (Hint: Use the `first-of-type` pseudo-class for the paragraph and the `first-line` pseudo-element for the first line of that paragraph.)
- ➋ **Explore** 6. Jakob also wants the first letter of the first line in the article's opening paragraph to be displayed as a drop cap. Create a style rule for the article's first paragraph and first letter that applies the following styles: a) sets the size of the first letter to 4em in a serif font and floats it on the left, b) sets the line height to 0.8em, and c) sets the right and bottom margins to 5 pixels. (Hint: Use the `first-letter` pseudo-element for the first letter of that paragraph.)
7. The interactive map is placed within an `aside` element that Jakob wants displayed alongside the Normandy Invasion article. Go the Aside Styles section and create a style rule that sets the width of the `aside` element to 768 pixels and floats it on the left margin.
8. Next, you will lay out the interactive map. The interactive map is placed within a `div` element with the ID `battleMap`. Go to the Map Styles section and create a style rule for this element that sets its width to 688 pixels. Center the map by setting its top/bottom margins to 20 pixels and its left/right margins to `auto`. Place the map using relative positioning.
9. The actual map image is placed within an `img` element with the ID `mapImage`. Create a style rule for this element that displays it as a block with a width of 100%.
10. Go to the Interactive Map Styles section. Within this section, you'll create style rules that position each of the six map markers onto the battle map. The markers are placed within hypertext links. Create a style rule for every `a` element of the `battleMarkers` class that places the hypertext link using absolute positioning.
11. Create style rules for the six `a` elements with IDs ranging from `marker1` to `marker6`, placing them at the following (*top*, *left*) coordinates:

marker1	(220, 340)
marker2	(194, 358)
marker3	(202, 400)
marker4	(217, 452)
marker5	(229, 498)
marker6	(246, 544)
12. The information associated with each map marker has been placed in `div` elements belonging to the `mapInfo` class. Go to the Map Information Styles section and create a style rule that hides this class of elements so that this information is not initially visible on the page.
- ➌ **Explore** 13. To display the information associated with each map marker, you need to create a style rule that changes the map information's `display` property in response to the mouse pointer hovering over the corresponding map marker. Since the map information follows the map marker in the HTML file, use the following selector (see Figure 2-12) to select the map information corresponding to the hovered map marker: `a.battleMarkers:hover + div.mapInfo`. Write a style rule for this selector that sets its `display` property to `block`.
14. Save your changes to the style sheet and then load `ss_dday.html` in your browser. Verify that a drop cap appears for the first letter of the Normandy Invasion article and the first line of the first paragraph is displayed in small caps. Test the interactive map by first verifying that none of the information about the six battle locations appears on the page unless you hover your mouse pointer over the marker on the battle map. Further verify that when you are not hovering over the battle marker, the information is once again not visible on the page.